

THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS.
SEPTEMBER 8, 1915.

EACH NUMBER COMPLETE IN ITSELF.

PART 57

THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS



WITH THE RUSSIANS: A REST FOR A SMOKE.

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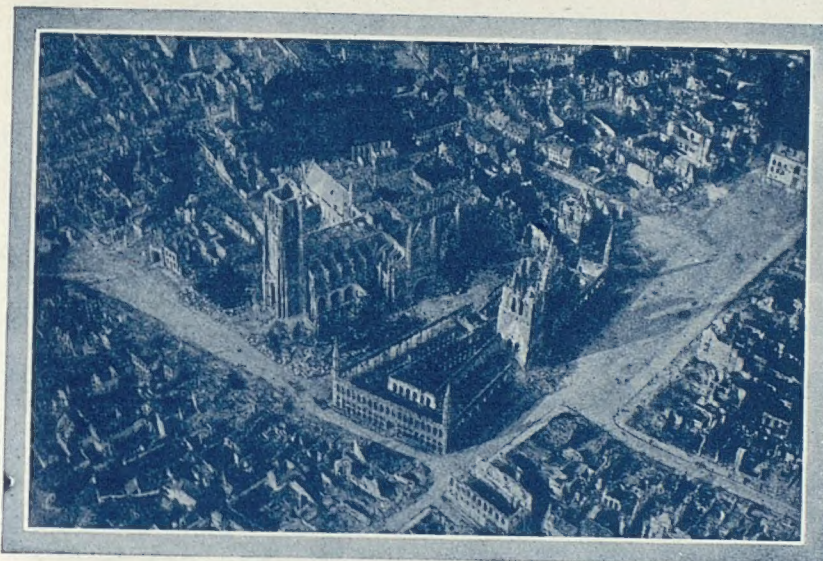
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By FRANK DADD.

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The Illustrated War News.



Photograph by Alfieri.

THE NEW LANDING AT SUVLA BAY, IN GALLIPOLI: RED CROSS WAGONS WAITING AT THE EDGE OF THE SALT LAKE.

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THE GREAT WAR.

THE past week has been a baffling one for the students of the war. News has fined itself down to the severest austerity to the most laconic form of *communiqué*, and, with the fewest and chilliest of official intimations, we are left to make up our minds whether there is much or little doing. The news from the West is smothered in a continuous thunder of artillery; General Cadorna continues to be exquisitely terse about the campaign that is going forward upon the long and difficult Italian front; there is a little news, and it is good, from Gallipoli; and there is a certain amount from Russia: though if that from Russia bulks large in the week's budget, it covers a scheme of operations vague in intention and difficult to analyse.



AWARDED A WELL-WON HONOUR: MAJOR
RUSSELL MORTIMER LUCKOCK, D.S.O.

Major Luckock, King's Own Royal Lancaster Regiment, awarded the D.S.O. for gallantry at Neuve Chapelle, where he performed excellent work as a Brigade Major, showing marked ability as a Staff Officer, is the eldest son of the late Dean of Lichfield. He served in South Africa, and was awarded the Queen's medal with four clasps.

Photograph by Histed.

It would be easy to supplement this paucity of news with much speculation as to the probable course of events, say, in the West; but speculation has had an unhappy time in this war, where events have shown, in a distinguished capacity, how easily they can evade the wisest speculations of the most capable authorities. That the Allies in the West should practically confine themselves to heavy cannonading for considerably more than a week has obviously some definite meaning, though exactly what that meaning is only the future will tell us. That this shelling preludes a movement on a large scale may be a fact, but there is little to help us in defining this, and certainly it would not be easy to indicate any given point as the one chosen for assault, for the artillery has been active

all along the line in Flanders, in Artois, on the Aisne, in the Argonne, and in the Vosges. The only comfort we can take is to wait in lively anticipation for what the next few weeks may bring forth. In the meantime, we can observe that the French are satisfied with the work of their artillery, and speak of its damaging effect on the German trenches and the ease with which it smothers opposing battery fire, with accents of optimism. Indeed, the Allies, more confident than they have ever been about their shell supplies, are making use of their chances with greater and more vigorous freedom. It also seems assured that the West is working to a good, comprehensive scheme, and that the big aerial attacks of the past weeks had their part in this plan. Of infantry work there has been practically nothing of importance in the time under note. The Germans stated that the whole line of the Linge-Barrenkopf had again passed into their hands, but this gain proved more imaginative than real. The French report quickly damped the optimism of the Berlin Wireless Press. It is true, the French admit, that attacks of great violence were made on the Linge-Barrenkopf positions, and that, as a result of these, old German trenches over a front of 250 metres were taken, but that is the sum-total of the victory; for the rest, the French hold the bulk of the positions, and, though the fighting goes on, our Ally shows every sign of being able to hold what she has. Apart from this infantry fighting, the main work of the men in the trenches has been to supplement the artillery bombardment by flinging bombs and petards and firing aerial torpedoes into the German works.

The news from the East lacks an aspect of decision this week also. It has been certain for some time that the German effort in Russia has

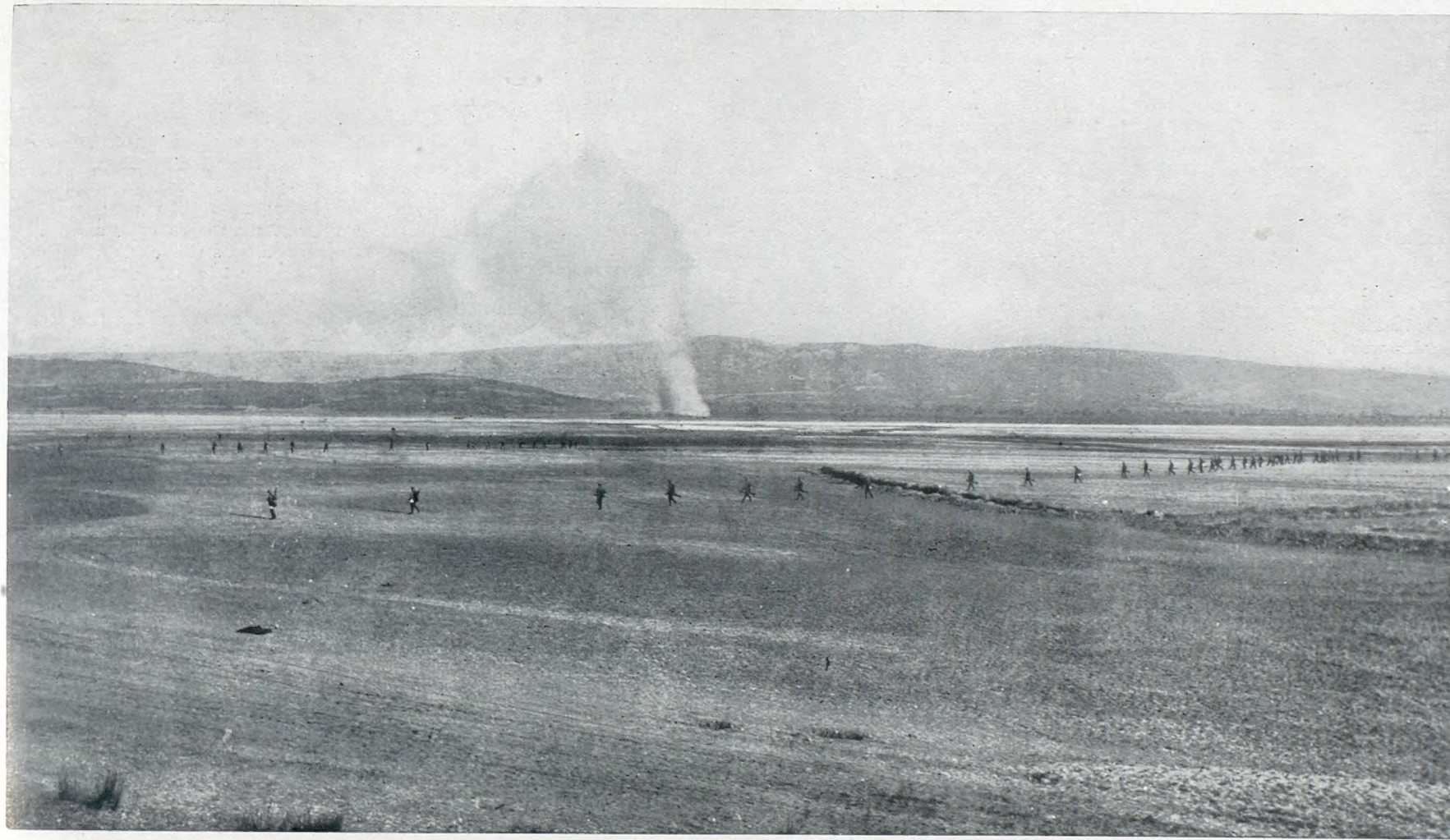


A FAMOUS V.C. KILLED IN ACTION:
SIR JOHN PENISTON MILBANKE.

Widespread regret has been felt at the news that Sir John Milbanke, V.C., has been killed in action while commanding the Nottinghamshire Yeomanry (Sherwood Foresters) in the Dardanelles. Sir John was tenth Baronet, and had had a distinguished career as a soldier. He was on Sir John French's Staff in the South African War of 1899-1900, when he was awarded the Victoria Cross for rescuing one of his men at Colesberg, although himself badly wounded.—[Photograph by Swaine.]

[Continued overleaf.]

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ADVANCING IN VERY OPEN ORDER: BRITISH INFANTRY LANDED AT SUVLA BAY CROSSING THE SALT LAKE TO ATTACK ANAFARTA.

In describing the gallant efforts of the troops landed at Suvla Bay, in Gallipoli, to capture certain Turkish positions, Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett writes, in his despatch of September 2: "The ground at Anafarta is very closed and broken, and rises gradually to the hills. It is essential to advance in very open order, and the men thus speedily became separated and out of touch with their officers and comrades." In a

previous account of the landing he wrote: "The long lines swept forward amidst clouds of smoke and dust thrown up from the bursting shells. They swept right across the back of the Salt Lake, wheeling half-right, and finally joined up with the infantry which had advanced on the southern side. A long, continuous firing-line was thus formed in front of the Anafarta Hills."—[Photo. by Alfieri.]

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lost the vehemence of its swing, and that, thanks to a multiplicity of conditions, the Russians are becoming better able to hold their own. True, the retreat continues, but the pace accommodates itself more to the gait of our Allies than it has done for the past few months. There are even points, too, where the retirement has changed to aggression, particularly in the north, where the retreat has been discontinued and the enemy held; and in the south, where the retreat was checked for a time to inflict a repulse of some severity on the pursuers.

The main German advances have been at Grodno, and further south at Luck. The capture of Grodno was a necessity if the approach to Vilna was to be made with the maximum of safety, for Grodno was the last fortress covering and intervening in the line of attack. At the same time, the fortress was necessary to the Russians, in so much as it allowed them to cover the retirement of the general line, though, until that line was safe, the Grodno front forced the defenders to fight on a dangerous salient. It appears that the German capture of the place coincided with the defenders' occasion to evacuate it; for, although two of the forts were carried, the rest were left, without fighting, in the hands of the enemy. The capture of Luck seems to have been a victory of the same quality, the Russians relinquishing the place as soon as the rear-guards had withdrawn safely, and as soon as pressure was felt. Neither capture has any great meaning, though the fall of Grodno leaves the road to Vilna open.

On their side, the Russians have done better this week than they have done for

many weeks past. On the southern wing of their line from Vladimir to Galicia they have been breaking the force of the pursuit by heavy counter-movements; and in Galicia itself, on the Strypa front, and in the regions of Pomorzany and Zborow, these rearguard encounters reached the pitch of a big battle, in which a personable force of Germans and Austrians were defeated.

Attacking here with great determination, the enemy army was at first repulsed with grave losses, and then, in a vigorous counter-attack, forced to retire in such a hurry that 7000 men and a number of guns were captured. So successful was this encounter that Germany has taken to silence regarding the work done on this front; while the Russians state that they are able to resume a partial offensive, though the retreat continues from the Styr.

The same success has been manifest on the northern wing of the Russian line. Here the Germans are making great efforts to force the Dwina, with the dual object of getting behind the Russian line and capturing Riga. However, the Russians have not only held up the advance that has been striving to gain a hold of the bridge-head at Friedrichstadt, though at Lennewaden, north-west of that place, the Russians seem to have been driven across the river, but they have been countering with a very useful offensive on a front between the Sventa and the Vilia. On this line they have won many points and driven off the enemy—in one case their cavalry carrying two villages with the bayonet, flinging back the Germans in disorder.

[Continued overleaf.]



MR. ASHMEAD-BARTLETT WRITING HIS DESPATCHES AFTER THE LANDING AT SUVLA BAY: A FAMOUS WAR CORRESPONDENT TYPEWRITING ON AN AMMUNITION-BOX IN GALLIPOLI.

Mr. Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett's vivid accounts of the fighting in Gallipoli have enabled the public to realise the heroic work of our forces at the Dardanelles. He was on the "Majestic" when she was sunk, and lost the whole of his kit. After returning to England for another outfit, he went out again.—[Photograph by Alfieri.]

Suvla Bay, north of the bay, is the strange become impassable.



THE NEW LANDING AT SUVLA BAY: THE BOMBARDMENT OF THE TURKISH POSITIONS AT ANAFARTA ACROSS THE SALT LAKE.

Suvla Bay, north of Gaba Tepe, was the spot chosen for the new landing in Gallipoli. "The two arms of the bay," writes Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett, "are connected by a narrow sandy causeway, behind which is the strange inland Salt Lake, a morass in winter, but partly dried up in summer, although liable to become impassable after rain." The landing began at about 2 a.m. in a pitch-dark night. "Battalion

after battalion was moved across the narrow causeway fronting the Salt Lake under a heavy shell fire, the men never wavering. Our cruisers furiously bombarded the enemy's gun-positions, but were unable to locate them accurately and silence their fire. A field battery and mountain battery were placed in position on Lala Baba, where they rendered effective support to our infantry advance."—[Photo. by Alfieri.]

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It is too early to estimate the quality of attack the Germans can put into the fight here, but the engagements certainly show that at points where it is necessary to hold their own the Russians have a capacity for doing so. The Germans themselves admit the Russian capacity to be "masters of the retreat," and, while they admit this, we can continue our attitude of scepticism towards plans that aim at cutting the Russian armies into three groups, and of winning Petrograd, Moscow, and Odessa in the course of the present movement.

The work on the Italian front has been handicapped, in the Tonale zone at least, by heavy snowfalls; nevertheless, what we can see of the work done gives an excellent impression. The advance on Trent is being pressed steadily, and in the Val Sugano there has been a great deal of artillery work, the enemy, in particular, firing on Borgo, despite the fact that it is not being used by the Italians in any military sense. In the Anderter Alp the Italians countered to more purpose by blowing up a munitions dépôt in the Sexten Valley, and they have also dominated the Austrian gunnery in the important Predil and Plezzo zones. On



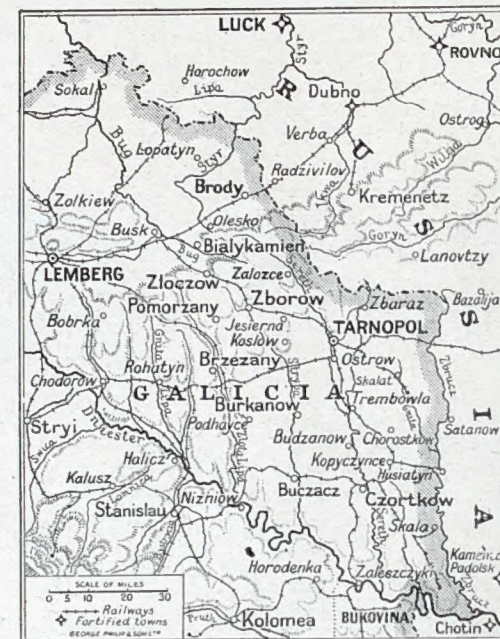
A FAMOUS FRENCH AIRMAN KILLED IN AN AIR DUEL:
THE LATE M. PÉGOUD.

Second Lieutenant Pégoud, the daring French aviator who was the first to loop the loop in the air, was shot in the air on August 31 by a German aviator whom he attacked above Petit Croix. He was killed instantly, and his machine fell within the French lines.—[Photograph by Rol.]

the Upper Piave the Austrians, having occupied the wild *massif* of the Monte Chiadenio and the Monte Avanza, in the Peralba zone, were attacked and driven off after a lively and keen battle. The fight was carried forward under the most difficult of conditions, and over terrible country, yet the courage and the skill of our Ally's troops enabled them to clear the whole of the ridges and to establish themselves firmly thereon. On the Carso the fighting is slow, but it yet creeps forward, and gains of trenches have been made, especially in the region of the Sei Busi.

The newly landed force in Gallipoli has not lost much time in getting to work. We have another despatch from Sir Ian Hamilton this week telling us of further fighting on Aug. 27-28 in the northern—that is, the new—section of the line. As a result of this fighting, the front was advanced to a position of some importance. After a savage engagement, nearly all hand-to-hand, the troops in this region pushed forward until ground commanding the Biyuk Anafarta Valley to the east and north was taken. At the same time, the insatiable Australian and New Zealand troops were making themselves masters of still further ground as the result of magnificent fighting. The Turks suffered severely in these encounters, and left great quantities of munitions and guns in our hands, as well as losing many effectives in casualties. We do not know the exact depth of the advance, but it is apparent that this movement

[Continued overleaf.]



THE SCENE OF RECENT RUSSIAN SUCCESSES IN GALICIA: THE DISTRICT BETWEEN LEMBERG AND TARNOPOL, WHERE 7000 AUSTRO-GERMAN PRISONERS WERE TAKEN—SHOWING POMORZANY, ZLOCZOW, ZBOROW, BURKANOW, AND THE RIVER STRYPA.



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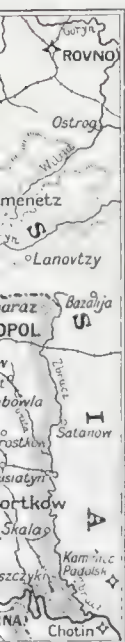


BRITISH TROOPS ON SHORE AFTER THE NEW LANDING AT SUVLA BAY: MEN WHO "HAVE NOBLY ANSWERED THE CALL."

The troops chosen for the landing at Suvla Bay embarked on August 6. Describing the embarkation, Mr. Ashmead Bartlett writes: "Dense masses of fully equipped infantry, each carrying two days' 'iron rations' and tin discs strapped on their knapsacks, moved down to the quay and were there embarked. . . The troops seemed in excellent spirits and full of fight. . . One was struck by their business-like look

and the high state of efficiency. . . . On the previous day Sir Ian Hamilton issued a stirring proclamation to the Army. Already the Divisions have nobly answered this call. . . . The precision with which this mass of men was put ashore was most remarkable, and also the bearing of the Army under a heavy shell fire for the first time is something of which the whole country may be proud."—[Photo. by A. J. S.]

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is likely to threaten, if it does not already threaten, the few means of communication the Turks have by land. These are indifferent enough at the best of times, but once under threat of our artillery their value will dwindle to nothing, and the Turks holding so grimly to the high ground of the south of the peninsula will be cut off.

Their main supplies in men and munitions must then come by water, either from the direction of Constantinople or from the Asiatic coast of the Straits. Already, however, our submarines—to say nothing of the Allies' aeroplanes—have made the inland waters a terror to troop-ships. Four vessels are reported sunk this week by our craft, and these form but part of an almost regular habit of torpedoing. The passage of vessels from the Turkish capital, then, has become an always adventurous, and frequently fatal, undertaking; and it is obvious that anything like a systematic service must have been already disorganised.

At the same time, the British submarines show their firm intention of interfering with the smooth working of the service employed in passing troops and munitions across the comparatively short space between the Asiatic mainland and Gallipoli. Not long ago we read of a submarine shelling a troop-train on the mainland line; now we learn that a party landed from one of these boats and attempted, not altogether

successfully, to dynamite a railway bridge. The bridge in question was one at Gucutze, on the Haidar Pasha-Ismid line, and, although men from a submarine that had entered the Gulf of Ismid drove off the bridge guards and exploded their charges, the structure was not completely damaged. The feat was cool and extraordinarily daring, and if it had succeeded would have been immensely effectual

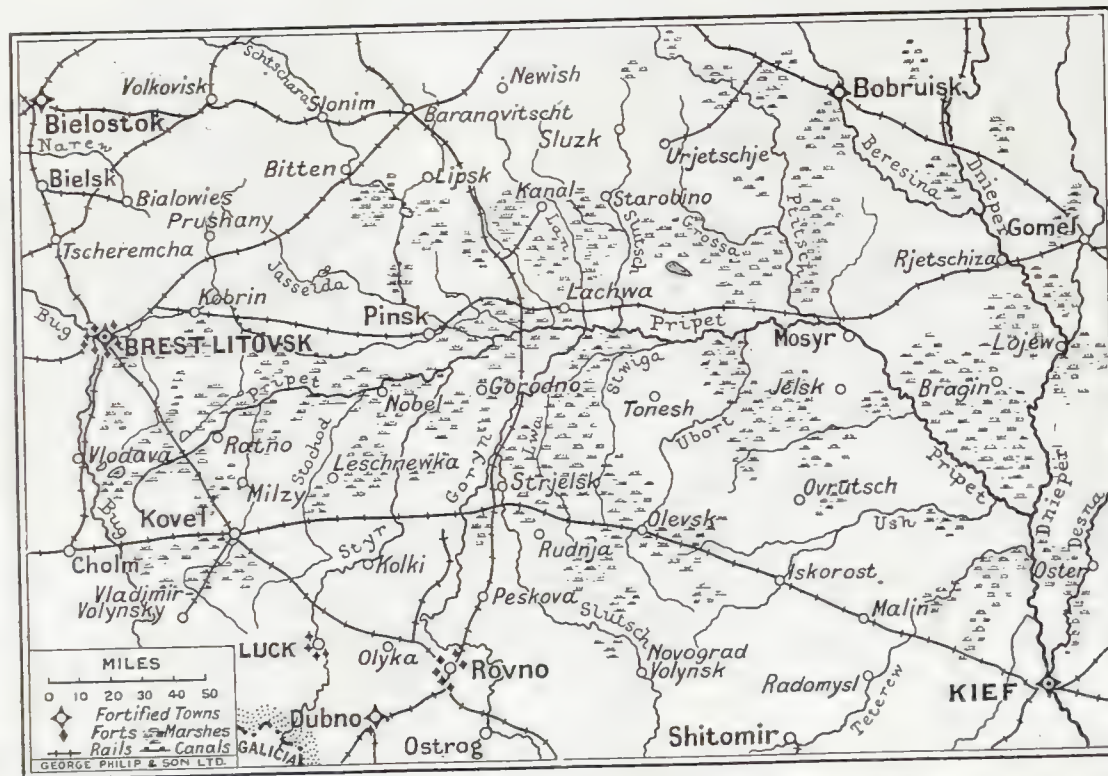
not only in hampering the defence on the Asiatic shore of the Dardanelles, but also in cutting one of the main lines of supply from Asia Minor to Constantinople.

In any case, the action shows to what degree the Navy men dominate the purely Turkish waters of the Dardanelles. With the land communications cut, and the sea roads rendered highly perilous, the Ottoman forces on the peninsula will be in a position supremely unenviable. And this apart from any Balkan coalition working against Turkey. As for this latter contingency, we are still kept guessing. Whether Bulgaria will move against us or with us, or will even refrain from moving at all, we do not know, though the next few weeks should show us

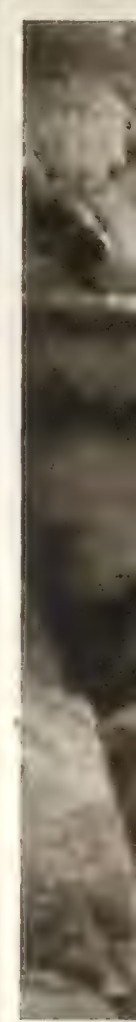
something more definite. Meanwhile, yesterday's official French *communiqué* regarding the Dardanelles states that "several engagements of a somewhat lively character have enabled the British to make progress."

LONDON: SEPT. 6, 1915.

W. DOUGLAS NEWTON.



WHERE THE AUSTRO-GERMAN FORCES THAT TOOK DREST LITOVSK HAVE SINCE PENETRATED: THE PRIPET MARSHES SURROUNDING THE RIVER PRIPET—A REGION SOMEWHAT RESEMBLING THE MASURIAN LAKES.



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A "SNIPERSCOPE" IN USE WITHIN THIRTY YARDS OF THE GERMAN TRENCHES: A BRITISH MARKSMAN FIRING AT THE ENEMY.

The "sniperscope" is an instrument of trench warfare which must be left to explain itself by the suggestions of its name and by its appearance as shown in the above photograph. Details of the apparatus are wanting, and, even if available, might not commend themselves to the Censor for publication. All the information accompanying the photograph is to the effect that it shows a soldier

firing with a "sniperscope" within thirty yards of the Germans at a point from which it was possible to hear them talking. In this connection Sir John French was able to report that the British troops had established a mastery over the enemy's snipers in the neighbourhood of Ypres, La Bassée, and other portions of the front. "This result," he said, "is primarily due to local and individual initiative."

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THE ITALIAN ISONZO CAMPAIGN TO CAPTURE TRIESTE: BERSAGLIERI SURVIVORS; AND SAGRADO, A BATTLE-GROUND.

Sagrado, where the photographs above were taken, is a small town on the banks of the Isonzo. It is not far from the Austrian entrenched camp at Gorizia, lying to the north of the Carso Range, which, for the time, blocks access to Trieste for General Cadorna's army. All through August the Italians have been persistently pushing their way forward with the aim of outflanking the Gorizia position and

gaining the Trieste road. Photograph No. 1 shows the survivors of a cyclist battalion of Bersaglieri just returned from helping to storm the Austrian position on Monte San Michel, a dominating feature on the Carso Plateau. They have with them a captured enemy machine-gun. No. 2 is a street view in Sagrado itself shortly after a sharp fight had taken place there.—[Photos. by Brocherel.]

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SETTING AN AMBUSH FOR THE ENEMY: BERSAGLIERI CYCLISTS ON THE ISONZO FRONT GETTING INTO ACTION.

As light infantrymen, and specially trained to serve as advanced-guard troops, the Bersaglieri, in the Trentino and in the campaign in the Isonzo Valley, have been kept busily employed from the outset of the war. In the fighting on both fronts, and on several occasions when acting in conjunction with the kindred spirits of the dashing Alpini as, so to speak, the pointed spear-head of General Cadorna's attacks,

they have had sharp isolated brushes with the Austrian outposts on their own account, in conditions like those shown in the above illustration, which is in itself a peculiarly interesting camera snapshot, having been taken only a few moments before a fight. A cyclist squad of Bersaglieri are seen hastily getting into position to ambush an approaching Austrian patrol.—[Photo. by Brocherel.]



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le, a dominating feature
No. 2 is a street view
[Brocherel.]



SHOWING THE BROKEN RAILWAY BRIDGE; THE CARSO RANGE, WHERE THE ENTRENCHED CAMP OF GORIZIA BARS

In this wide-reaching panoramic view, we see at a glance a locality that has become practically the principal storm-centre of the Italian main campaign on the Lower Isonzo. The view was taken from the western side of the Isonzo, on the outskirts of Sagrado, where the railway line between Venice and Trieste crosses the river. The Isonzo itself is seen in the middle distance, at the centre of the photograph, with the

damaged spans of the railway bridge over it. Evidences of the severe artillery duel that for several days raged incessantly in the neighbourhood of Sagrado are visible in many gutted and roofless houses and bare, upstanding ruins in parts of the little town. The Austrians, indeed, were still bombarding the place at long range from beyond the river when our view was taken. The somewhat indistinct puff of smoke visible

THE TRIESTE ROAD;

towards the left of the photograph - post is, as a fact, distance in the background. Italian Army reports and de-



THE TRIESTE ROAD; AND AN AUSTRIAN SHELL EXPLODING: SAGRADO, ON THE ISONZO—A STORM-CENTRE FOR ITALY.

towards the left of the photograph just over a range of one-storeyed white houses on the right of the left-hand telegraph-post is, as a fact, the smoke from a bursting Austrian shell. The ridge of hills seen in the distance in the background is the Carso Range, whose name has figured for the past two months in the Italian Army reports and despatches. Among the Carso hills is the main Austrian position for the defence

of the approaches to Trieste, the entrenched and strongly fortified camp (on which heavy artillery has been mounted) at Gorizia, against which the Italians are compelled by the configuration of the country to direct their main efforts in the Lower Isonzo region. The Italian Isonzo army is said to be very keen on taking Trieste before the Trentino Army can take Trent.



"SOMEWHERE" AT SEA: BRITISH SAILORS BATHING—AND TESTING LIFE-RAFTS.

Indulging in what a cynic once called the ridiculous British mania for cold water, the sailors shown in our photograph are taking a bath in the sea, and at the same time are testing a life-saving float, the use of which may be the means of saving many lives from the perils of the sea. The new float, as can be seen by the number of sailors perched upon it, is a comprehensive invention.



TUBBING ON A SUBMARINE: BRITISH SAILORS IN THEIR RIGGED-UP BATH ON DECK.

The British sailor will not be done out of his morning tub, war or no war, and our picture shows a bath hurriedly but effectively rigged up on the deck of one of our submarines. The water is supplied by means of a rubber pipe, and, although the apparatus is crude, it serves the purpose of our men in perpetuating the wholesome British doctrine that the day should begin with a bath.



CARPENTIER GIVES THE KNOCK-OUT AT THE FRONT: THE FAMOUS BOXER PUTS ON THE GLOVES AGAIN, TO HONOUR A HERO.

The Ring has its very ardent votaries in France, as in Britain, and one of the best-known boxers in both countries is Georges Carpentier, who made a real sensation when he fought in London, and is now serving in the Aviation Corps of the French Army. Recently he had a fall, but escaped with slight contusions, and his ambition is to meet a German and "fight him to a finish"—to "the last cartridge

in his mitrailleuse." Our photograph shows the young boxer with the gloves on again in a friendly bout at a little fête given in honour of the hero of Langekopf. The "ring" is primitive, the sides bear inscriptions, "Aviation Huile Renault"; but the young athlete has maintained his prowess, and his antagonist lies prone, knocked out.—(Photo. by Wyndham.)

Little Lives of Great Men.

XXXIV.—THE MINISTER OF MUNITIONS.

IF one were asked to name the most original personality among the statesmen of to-day, the answer would be inevitable — David Lloyd George. The Minister of Munitions is unquestionably the nearest approach to a great popular leader that we possess, and he has not yet come to his full strength and opportunity. With him more than with any other British statesman, the future lies. His power to move all classes of men to love or hate is only equalled by his power to conciliate warring interests. And he is careless of blame. He held on his course, heedless of execration, during earlier controversies, and to-day all parties look upon him as the one man for his present work, and are content to follow his direction. To the service of a deep and sincere patriotism he brings the gift of imagination and the mastery of the picturesque and pregnant phrase. In a word, Lloyd George is the one genius in a Cabinet of capable political practitioners. He was born fifty-two years ago at Manchester, and is the son of the late William George, Master of Hope Street Unitarian Schools, Liverpool. When he was a year old he lost his father, and his mother, with her children, went to live with her brother, Mr. Richard Lloyd, at Llanstymdwy, North Wales. The future statesman owed much, in fact, almost everything, to his uncle, a remarkable man, who "set himself to the task of educating his sister's children as a sacred and supreme duty." Mr. Lloyd saw what was in his nephew,



THE RIGHT HON. DAVID LLOYD GEORGE, D.C.L., P.C., M.P.,
MINISTER OF MUNITIONS.

Photograph by Annan and Sons.

and gave him every chance in his power, at no little sacrifice to himself. An orator from infancy, and a fighter and a stirring boy, who got the blame of any mischief done in the village, David Lloyd George at fourteen decided to follow the Law, passed the preliminary examination of the Incorporated Law Society, and at sixteen was articled to a firm of solicitors in Portmadoc. While a law-student, he began to take an interest in politics, spoke and wrote, did some Volunteering, and finally, in 1884, passed his final examination and started practice in Criccieth. His court manner early proclaimed the future debater, and he became a prominent figure in local politics. In 1890 he was elected M.P. for the Carnarvon Boroughs. In the House he rapidly made a name as a vigorous free-lance from whom something was to be expected. Some called him the "Welsh Parnell." As President of the Board of Trade, from 1905 to 1908, he did much notable work and showed himself pre-eminently skilful in composing labour disputes. His promotion to the post of Chancellor of the Exchequer marked a new era in British politics. When the Coalition Ministry was formed, and the need arose to organise Labour for the better prosecution of the war, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, leaving to a colleague the provision of silver bullets, took up the work of providing missiles of steel and nickel. For the moment he is the one Minister on whom carping critics do not lay their inopportune hands and tongues. That alone is a considerable tribute to the public confidence won, through good and evil report, by "the little Welsh solicitor."

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WITH THE ARMY THAT HAS FOUGHT "THE MOST FEROCIOUS SOLDIERS' BATTLE SINCE INKERMAN": A DIVISIONAL HEADQUARTERS IN GALLIPOLI.

The great battle fought from August 6 to 10 in the northern section of the British positions in Gallipoli is described by Mr. Ashmead Bartlett in his vivid account of the struggle as "the most ferocious and sustained soldiers' battle since Inkerman." Later progress in that quarter was announced in a message issued by the Press Bureau on September 2, which stated: "Sir Ian Hamilton reports that further fighting on August 27 and 28 in the northern section of the line has resulted in the capture of an important tactical feature commanding the Biyuk Anafarta Valley to the east and north, and in appreciable gain of the ground occupied by the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps. The fighting was almost entirely hand-to-hand, and was of a severe character."



WHERE THE ALLIES ARE BATTERING AT THE GATES OF CONSTANTINOPLE: IN THE BRITISH AND FRENCH LINES IN GALLIPOLI.

These photographs, taken by a British officer, are described by him as follows: "(1) The main signal office on 'W' Beach; (2) One of the mule tracks (communication trenches)—note the grooves dug in the side to hold a telephone cable; (3) A French 155-mm. gun trained on Asia; (4) A limber with one of our batteries—it has just had a Turkish shell through it." As mentioned elsewhere, recent advances

of the Allies in Gallipoli have been chiefly in the northern zone. "In the south of the peninsula," a French official report stated, "the attempts of the Turks to break through our lines have all failed. We made slight progress on August 7. Since that date the operations before the French front have consisted principally in an artillery duel, with a marked advantage for our batteries."

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COMRADES OF THOSE WHO REACHED THE SARI BAIR RIDGE IN THE GREAT BATTLE OF AUGUST 6-10: GURKHAS IN GALLIPOLI.

In his account of the great battle of August 6-10, Mr. Ashmead Bartlett describes how a battalion of Gurkhas actually reached the crest of Sari Bair and looked down on the Dardanelles, but could not retain the position. Sir Ian Hamilton has, in one of his books, compared the Gurkhas to the Japanese. In a recent despatch Sir Ian wrote: "An officer of the Gurkhas being wounded . . . the men became

infuriated, flung all their bombs at the enemy, and then, charging down out of the trench, used their kukris for the first time, and with excellent effect." Our photographs show: (1) Gurkhas near the Indian Brigade Headquarters; (2) A machine-gun in Gurkha trenches; (3) A Gurkha barber, shaving a comrade's head, stropping his razor on his hand; (4) An 18-pounder and its team.



GERMAN LUXURY AND ELABORATION IN WAR EQUIPMENT; AND RUSSIAN SIMPLICITY: A CONTRAST BETWEEN OUR ENEMIES AND OUR ALLIES.

The first three photographs on this page illustrate German methods of campaigning; while the fourth is an example of the simple habits of the Russians. Photograph No. 1 shows a German officer at Szwalki demonstrating to a group, including some foreign Attachés, the use of light-balls. Fired into the air at night from a pistol, they light up the surrounding locality and reveal the enemy's movements. In No. 2 two German cavalrymen are seen operating a machine-rifle. The German cavalry are now being equipped with these weapons, one to every two men. The third photograph shows the exaggerated honour paid to German officers—a war-train with carriages decorated with window-boxes! No. 4 shows the improvised sleeping quarters of a Russian officer.—[Photos. by Bain, Newspaper Illustrations, and C.N.]

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GUARDED BY OUR WEST AFRICAN NATIVE TROOPS: GERMAN NATIVE PRISONERS TAKEN IN THE CAMEROONS

A number of German prisoners have been made in the Cameroons. At the time of the surrender of Garua, for example, it was recorded: "We marched to Garua, past all three forts, with all our guns . . . halted in front of the Commandant's house, pulled down the German flag, and, with a flourish of bugles, hoisted up the Union Jack and the Tricolour—side by side. Our total bag, so far as I can gather up

to this moment—is 37 European prisoners (nearly all officers or non-commissioned officers) and 270 native rank and file (Schütztruppen). Also 4 field-guns (3 intact), 10 maxim-guns (5 intact), and several hundred rifles not counted yet; large quantities of equipment, saddles, bridles, etc.; workshops containing valuable . . . tools; a very well-equipped hospital . . . and small-arm ammunition.

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THE CAPTOR OF BREST LITOVSK: MARSHAL VON MACKENSEN, COMMANDER OF A GERMAN ARMY GROUP IN POLAND, FORDING A STREAM.

The capture of Brest Litovsk was announced in a German official report as follows: "Marshal von Mackensen's Army.—The fortress of Brest Litovsk has fallen. While the Army Corps of Marshal von Arz, after fighting in the afternoon, took two forts on the west front, the Brandenburg reserve of troops stormed the fortifications on the north-west front and entered the inner fortifications during the

night. The enemy thereupon surrendered the fortress." Marshal von Mackensen's forces have since been advancing eastward along the River Muchawiec. A Berlin report of August 31 regarding this army stated: "In pursuit of the enemy, we have reached the Muchawiec district and repulsed the enemy rearguards, capturing 3700 Russians."—[Copyright Photograph by Vereenigde Fotobureau, Amsterdam.]



NOT TO BE "NAILED": THE HEAD OF THE BIG HINDENBURG STATUE WHICH WAS TO HAVE BEEN "HAMMERED" FOR CHARITY.

It was difficult to believe that even German lack of humour, to say nothing of taste, would permit the people of Berlin to drive iron nails at five marks each, silver at ten marks, or gold at a fee left to the purse and patriotism of the striker, into the head and bust of the statue of the friend of the Kaiser and idol of his people, even where charity was concerned. Field-Marshal von Hindenburg is to be spared

that; and the war-charities are not to suffer; as, instead of this doubtful privilege, the subscribing Berliners will receive a patriotic pamphlet and a picture of the statue, with a "Denkspruch," or "aphorism" in the handwriting of the Field-Marshal. The substitution is certainly to be commended from every point of view—even from that of an "enemy." Our illustration is from a German paper.



IMITATING THE OCTOPUS AND THE NAVAL USE OF SMOKE-SCREENS: A GERMAN AIRMAN, CHASED BY A BRITISH AEROPLANE, BAF

This very device of German airmen is described by Mr. Frederick A. Talbot in his new book, "Aeroplanes and Dirigibles in War," and we cannot do better than quote his interesting account. "The German aviator," he writes, "has emulated the octopus. He carries not only explosive bombs, but smoke-balls as well. When he is pursued, and he finds himself in danger of being overtaken, the Teuton aviator ignites these missiles and throws them overboard. The aeroplane becomes enveloped in a cloud of thick, impenetrable smoke. It is

useless to fire haphazard at the and his pursuer. In such ta superior forces, will throw off



AN, CHASED BY A BRITISH AEROPLANE, BAFFLING PURSUIT BY DROPPING SMOKE-BALLS, WHICH CONCEAL HIM IN BLACK CLOUDS.

than quote his interesting d, and he finds himself in impenetrable smoke. It is useless to fire haphazard at the cloud, inasmuch as it does not necessarily cover the aviator. He probably has dashed out of the cloud in such a way as to put the screen between himself and his pursuer. In such tactics he has merely profited by a method which is practised freely upon the water. The torpedo-boat flotilla, when in danger of being overwhelmed by superior forces, will throw off copious clouds of smoke. Under this cover it is able to steal away."—[DRAWN BY JOHN DE G. BRYAN.]



HOME LIFE AMONG OUR GALLANT RUSSIAN ALLIES: PEASANT TYPES OF RUSSIA, THEIR PICTURESQUE COSTUMES AND THEIR VEHICLES.

It has often been pointed out that the backbone of Russia's strength is to be found in her sturdy peasantry, who inhabit her vast territories in their millions. Simple, patient, good-humoured, and faithful, they provide the men of the heroic Russian armies who have made, and are still making, such a tenacious struggle against the onslaughts of Germany and Austria. Our photographs show some

interesting types of the Russian peasant, with his womenfolk and his children and animals, in various scenes of their home life. Particularly noticeable are the picturesque dresses of the women and girls, with their ornamented aprons, and their handkerchiefs tied over their heads. A sign of the times may be noted in the presence of a young man wearing a soldier's service cap in the group.

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TYPES OF RUSSIAN COUNTRY LIFE: THE THREE-HORSED TROIKA AND ITS DRIVER; AND A SCENE AT A FAIR.

A familiar object on the roads of Russia is the vehicle known as a *troika*, drawn by three horses harnessed side by side. The middle one is harnessed between the shafts, with a peculiar kind of horse-collar, called a *dooga*, arched over his head. The horses on either side are attached merely by traces, and are trained to bend outward and sideways, stooping their heads as they move. This mode of

progression naturally requires a spacious road and skilful driving. The whole turn-out presents a picturesque appearance, and when two *troikas* are going along together, as in Photograph No. 1, the effect resembles that of an ancient Roman chariot race. Photograph No. 2 shows snow melting on a road when a thaw has set in. No. 3 shows a fair and No. 4 a *troika* rounding a curve.



THE SCENE OF A RUSSIAN REARGUARD ACTION IN POLAND: THE GERMANS ADVANCE AS THE RUSSIANS RETIRE.

The Russians, if they have been compelled by circumstances to retreat, are disputing every position where it is possible to fight a rearguard action. One such locality is shown in the above sketch, made on the spot by an artist in the ranks of the Landsturm, which we reproduce from a German paper. As shown by the dark holes in the ground and bursting shells along the outskirts of the wood which the Russians

have been holding, the defence has been sufficiently stubborn to compel the Germans to bring up heavy guns. Traces may be seen in front of the trees also of Russian trenches and dug-outs. Having forced the enemy to deploy infantry for a frontal attack, the Russians have vanished in the forest recesses. This method is characteristic of Russian strategy, and can often be employed with substantial effect.

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IN THE TRACK OF THE RUSSIAN RETREAT ACROSS POLAND: GERMAN ARTILLERY OF AN ADVANCE-GUARD COLUMN.

This sketch of German artillery on the march is typical of hundreds of similar scenes to be witnessed day after day on every road in Poland. Reproduced from a German paper, it brings out with effect and emphasises in detail the accounts that have recently reached this country of the war devastation all over the unfortunate Polish land—the result of stern strategic necessity, and the more pitiable for that.

Everywhere in the track of the retreating Russian armies, as a letter from a German soldier quoted in the London papers described, the country has been reduced to a barren desert overhung with a dark smoke-canopy, and with the stench of burning and death filling the air. All has been laid waste in front of the invaders—exactly as the Russians did in front of Napoleon's advance a hundred years ago.



SHELTERS FINISHED WITH WICKER-WORK, GRASS PLOTS, AND GARDEN BEDS: A GERMAN DRAWING OF LUXURIOUS AUSTRIAN TRENCHES IN GALICIA.

According to this drawing by a German artist, the Austrians appear to surpass even their Allies in a taste for elaborate comfort and decoration in their trenches. In the German paper from which it is taken, the description of the drawing is as follows: "With the victorious Allied armies from the Dunajec to Lemberg. The Austrian entrenchments on the Dunajec near Tarnov." From the note written

in manuscript on the drawing itself (in the right-hand corner), we learn that the building of brick-work shelters, the laying out of grass plots and garden beds, and the making of wicker-work seats and entrances, were all a "labour of love" on the part of the soldiers. The finished and ornamental character of the shelters and loop-holed compartments for men in the firing-line are very noticeable.



THE GERMANS IN WARSAW: PIONEERS REPAIRING ONE OF THE BRIDGES OVER THE VISTULA BLOWN UP BY THE RUSSIANS.

In order to impede the German advance, the Russians, in evacuating Warsaw, were compelled to destroy by dynamite the fine bridges over the Vistula connecting the city with its suburb, Praga. These included the Alexandrovski Bridge and the new Praga Bridge, which was more than a mile in length, and the building of which cost £1,250,000. Some time before the Russian forces finally abandoned Warsaw, these bridges were

lined with sand-bags, and wires were fixed in readiness to explode land-mines at the last moment before the entry of the Germans. Before their destruction, the bridges had formed the principal route by which thousands of refugees crossed the Vistula. Among the men repairing the bridge, it may be noted, several not in uniform have a number (22) chalked in large figures on their backs.—*Photo. by Photopress.*



BEFLAGGED TO CELEBRATE GERMAN SUCCESSES IN POLAND: A STREET IN BERLIN AFTER THE FALL OF KOVNO AND NOVO GEORGIEVSK.

Berlin has naturally made the most of the recent successes of the German armies on the Eastern front as a cause of public rejoicings and a liberal display of bunting. The above drawing, which is taken from a German paper, may be accepted as typical of the appearance of a street in one of the richer quarters of the German capital on such an occasion. It was made, the artist states, when the news of

the capture of Kovno and Novo Georgievsk had been received. An official wireless message from Berlin said: "The German Main Headquarters state that, although no definite figures of the booty taken at the fall of Kovno are yet to hand, the number of prisoners is more than 20,000. More than 600 cannon were captured, many of which are modern heavy ones."

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THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA ON A CAMP VISIT: WATCHING A SIKORSKY BIPLANE MANŒUVRING IN MID-AIR.

The Emperor Nicholas has been indefatigable in personally attending to the multifarious duties which devolve on him as Supreme Head of the Russian Armies. He has paid visits to the front and held consultations with the Grand Duke; he has inspected training and base camps, where his presence, as it has been told, roused the men to transports of enthusiasm; he has been assiduous in inspecting the

hospitals and interesting himself in the arrangements for the care of the wounded, on many of whom he bestowed with his own hands decorations for valour. In the photograph above we see him (on the reader's right) on one of his camp visits, standing with an officer of his suite to observe the evolutions of a giant Sikorsky biplane in mid-air.

HOW IT WORKS: XXXIV.—LOCALISATION OF BULLETS BY X-RAYS.

THE Röntgen-ray, or X-ray, as it is more commonly called, is produced by passing a current of electricity at a very high tension (about 150,000 volts) across a spark-gap between two terminals fixed in a glass tube from which the air has been exhausted. Such a current can be produced by passing the ordinary house main current of about 150 to 250 volts

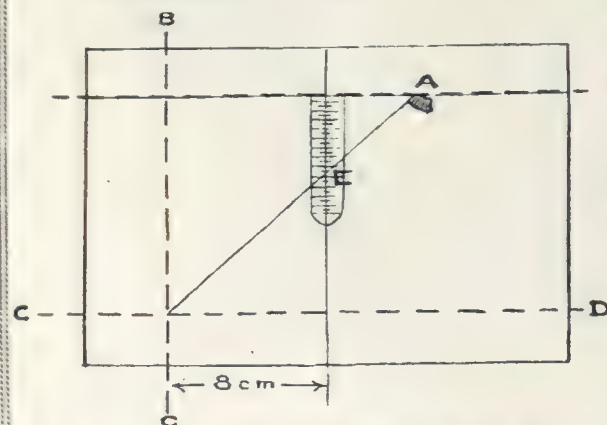


FIG. 12.—HOW THE DEPTH OF A BULLET IN THE BODY IS ASCERTAINED BY X-RAYS: A DIAGRAM SHOWING THE USE OF CROSS-LINES ON THE SCREEN.

through a suitable transformer or induction coil. The glass tube in which the X-ray is produced is enclosed in a metal casing having one small aperture only, through which the acting ray is projected. This precaution is very necessary to protect the operator, as continual exposure to it gives rise to a painful disease known as X-ray dermatitis, which destroys the parts affected. Skin and flesh, amongst other substances, are transparent to X-rays, and

bone partially so, whilst heavy metals are practically opaque. If, therefore, the X-ray be projected on to a suitable screen, and the portion of a human body with a gunshot wound be placed between them, the bones will show a dark shadow on the screen, and any metallic substance embedded in the body will be clearly indicated by a still darker spot showing its size and shape.

If a sensitised plate be used instead of the screen, a permanent photograph can be produced (See photo.-inset). Thus the position of a foreign body can be ascertained so closely as to enable the surgeon to remove it without making an unnecessarily large incision, and its accurate location is attained without the pain of probing.

An X-ray tube contained in an insulated box is placed beneath a wooden operating table, the aperture through which the ray is projected opening upwards. This box can be easily moved in a horizontal plane in any direction (Fig. 1). Fixed to the top of the box between it and the table is a metal grid, termed the diaphragm, having two metallic bars parallel with the centre line of the table lengthways, and one bar across its centre

at right angles to these (B B B, Fig. 3, and Figs. 4, 5, 6, and 7). The patient is laid on the table above the X-ray tube, and the ray, passing first through the table and then through his body, produces shadows of any opaque or semi-opaque substances which may be between the tube and a semi-transparent screen called the localising screen (Fig. 8) placed on the patient's body (Fig. 2), the shadows being visible on this screen (S S S, Figs. 9 and 10, and 4, 5, 6, and 7). On the localising screen are drawn two lines at right angles to each other, the one parallel with the length of the table being near one edge of the screen, the other at right angles across its centre (L L, Fig. 8: L L, Fig. 4).

Projecting from the intersection of these lines towards the middle of the screen is a fixed scale (C, Fig. 8), a system of cords enabling a straight line to be instantly indicated between any two points on the screen (Figs. 8, 9, and 10). The localising screen is laid on the patient's body. If the bullet is anywhere within the area under observation, its shadow will appear on the screen (Fig. 4). The X-ray tube box below the table and the localising screen above the patient are now moved into such a position (Figs. 5 and 6) that the shadow thrown by one particular angle or point of the bullet (Fig. 11) coincides with the intersection of the cross lines or bars projected from the diaphragm below, care being taken that these cross lines must coincide with the cross lines on the screen (Fig. 6). [Continued opposite.

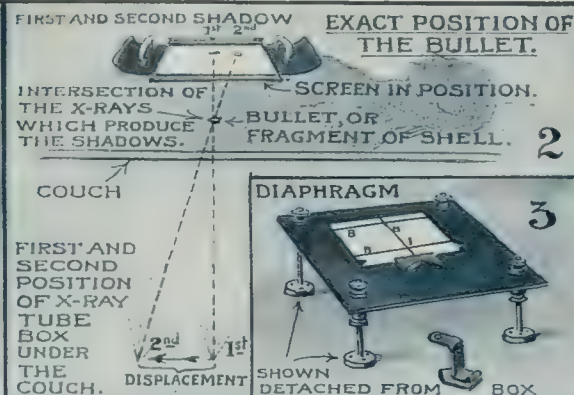


OBTAINED BY USING A SENSITISED PLATE INSTEAD OF A SCREEN: AN X-RAY PHOTOGRAPH LOCATING A SHRAPNEL BULLET UNDER THE KNEE.

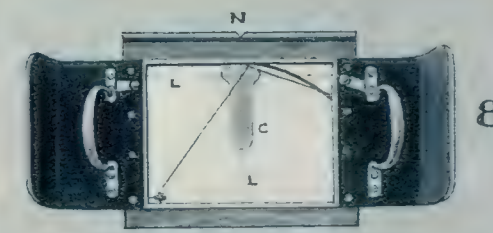


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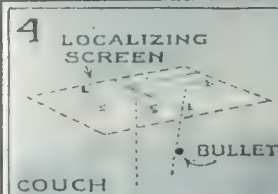
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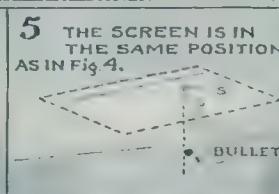
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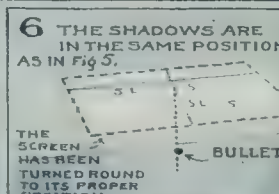
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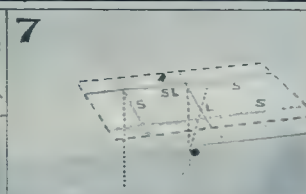
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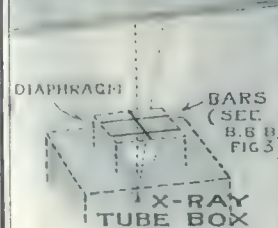
5 THE SCREEN IS IN THE SAME POSITION AS IN FIG. 4.



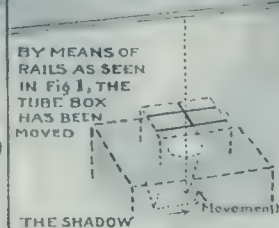
6 THE SHADOWS ARE
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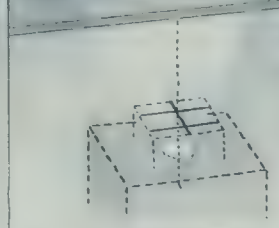
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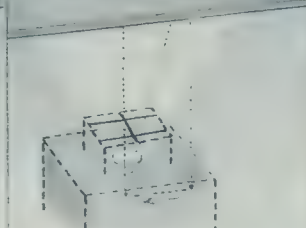
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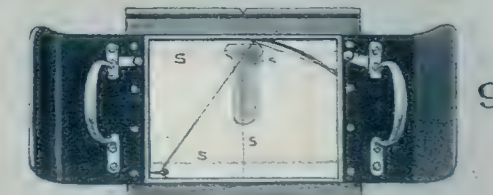
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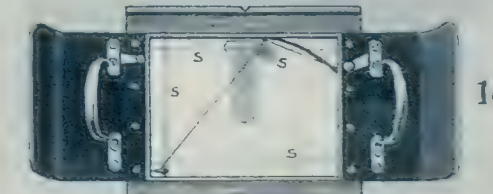
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(SEE Fig 6)



(SEE FIG 7.)

(continued) HOW IT WORKS: THE SURGICAL USE OF X-RAYS IN LOCATING BULLETS OR OTHER OPAQUE SUBSTANCES IN A WOUNDED MAN'S BODY.

This fixes the vertical position of the bullet, which is registered on the patient's skin by a line drawn with a flesh pencil along the edge of the screen, which is exactly two inches from the intersection of the cross lines and has a notch (N in Fig. 8) into which the pencil drops. The tube box is now moved eight centimetres to the left (Fig. 7), and the bullet's shadow on the screen is thrown some distance to

the right. If a straight line be now indicated from the bullet (*A* in Fig. 1c) to the shadow thrown by the intersection of the diaphragm centre line (*BC*) in its new position, with its lower cross line (*CD*), the reading on the scale at the point *E* where this line crosses it will indicate the depth of the bullet. The value of X-rays has never been more convincingly proved than by their use during the present war.



"SOCCER" AT THE FRONT: BELGIANS FOLLOW THE ENGLISH EXAMPLE IN THE INTERVALS OF FIGHTING.

Strenuous work and strenuous play would seem to be the rule with the fighting men of both Britain and Belgium, and our photograph shows two Belgian teams—Lancers *versus* Machine-Gunners—engaged in a football match in quite the British manner. The shirts and shorts conform sartorially to the etiquette of the game, and the tall trees and dark, thick-set hedgerows might be "somewhere in

England" instead of on the Continent, so entirely "homely" and breezy is the atmosphere of the whole picture. Our Allies will, no doubt, be more keen on British sports than they were before the war, now that they are practising them under such exceptional conditions. It will be one more link between two nations which are beginning to know one another, with the inevitable result.

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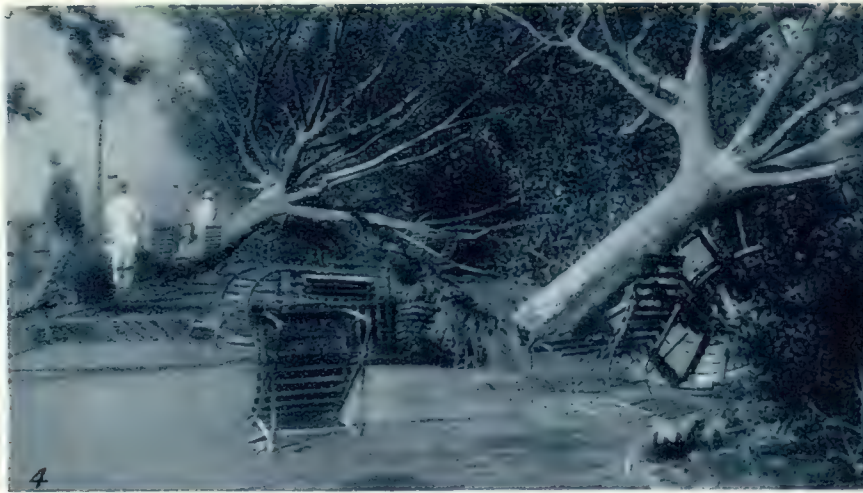


CRICKET REPLACES FOOTBALL AT THE FRONT: BRITISH SOLDIERS IN A MATCH BEHIND THE LINES SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE, OR FLANDERS.

The British soldier carries with him to war his national love of games. In the autumn, winter, and spring, of course, football was in favour when opportunity occurred, and we are publishing also a photograph showing Belgian soldiers playing it, having acquired an interest in the game from their British Allies. Even the Germans are reported to have been seen, on occasion, performing on ground

beyond their trenches antics bearing some resemblance to the game. In summer, however, the thoughts of the young British soldier naturally turn to cricket, and we see here a match in progress. The photograph comes from one who took part in the game, and he adds this feeling touch, which lends interest to the batsman's stroke: "The man playing hit the ball into my stomach!"

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BY WAY OF COMPARISON WITH THE HAVOC WROUGHT BY MAN IN WAR: STORM DESTRUCTION IN THE SHANGHAI TYPHOON.

These photographs of the devastation caused by the recent typhoon at Shanghai, with that on the page opposite, offer effective subjects for comparison between the destructive powers of nature and of man. They may be contrasted with the photographs of war devastation that have been published. Photograph No. 1 shows the state of the Whampon River front, strewn for miles with congested heaps of the

wreckage of native craft. No. 2 shows the house-boat "Foam," the Shanghai Yacht Club headquarters, lying as driven ashore on the Bund, or esplanade embankment. No. 3 shows how a big steamer, the "Tong Hong," was swept inshore by the violence of the wind and pinned against the river-front of the Public Gardens amid wreckage from native vessels. No. 4 shows big trees uprooted.

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A BATTLEFIELD WHERE THE FORCES OF NATURE STORMED: THE EMBANKMENT FRONT AT SHANGHAI AFTER THE TYPHOON.

The photograph above, with those on the opposite page, was taken at Shanghai recently, the morning after the great typhoon, accounts of which were telegraphed to Europe, but received comparatively little attention amid the stress of war events nearer at hand. The typhoon is believed to have been the worst that has visited Shanghai since it became a European settlement: nothing approaching it has been

known for thirty years. As seen above, the entire foreshore was strewn with the wreckage of native vessels, and hundreds of bales of merchandise floated all over the river for days. The telegraph and tramway services were blocked, and houses unroofed and blown down. The damage to property is estimated at half a million sterling.



CAPTOR OF NOVO-GEORGIEVSK AND, PREVIOUSLY, OF ANTWERP: GENERAL VON BESELER.
General von Beseler, leader of the German Army before whose heavy artillery Novo-Georgievsk was unable to make resistance, earlier in the war held a command in the Western area. He conducted the operations against Antwerp, the defences of which were also overpowered by the heavy artillery at von Beseler's disposal. Novo-Georgievsk brought him a special Kaiser telegram and promotion.

ANOTHER GERMAN IDOL: GENERAL LITZMANN, VICTOR OF KOVNO.
Some of the blaze of Marshal Hindenburg's popularity in Germany has been deflected, it is said, on to General Litzmann, whose troops captured Kovno. He fought in the Franco-Prussian War of 1870, and in some reminiscences has recalled a Spartan letter from his mother when he left for the front. "It is not necessary," she wrote, "that you return, but necessary . . . is that you do your duty."

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ENEMY HONOURS TO THE VICTOR: GERMAN PRISONERS SALUTING GENERAL JOFFRE AS THEY MARCH THROUGH A FRENCH TOWN.

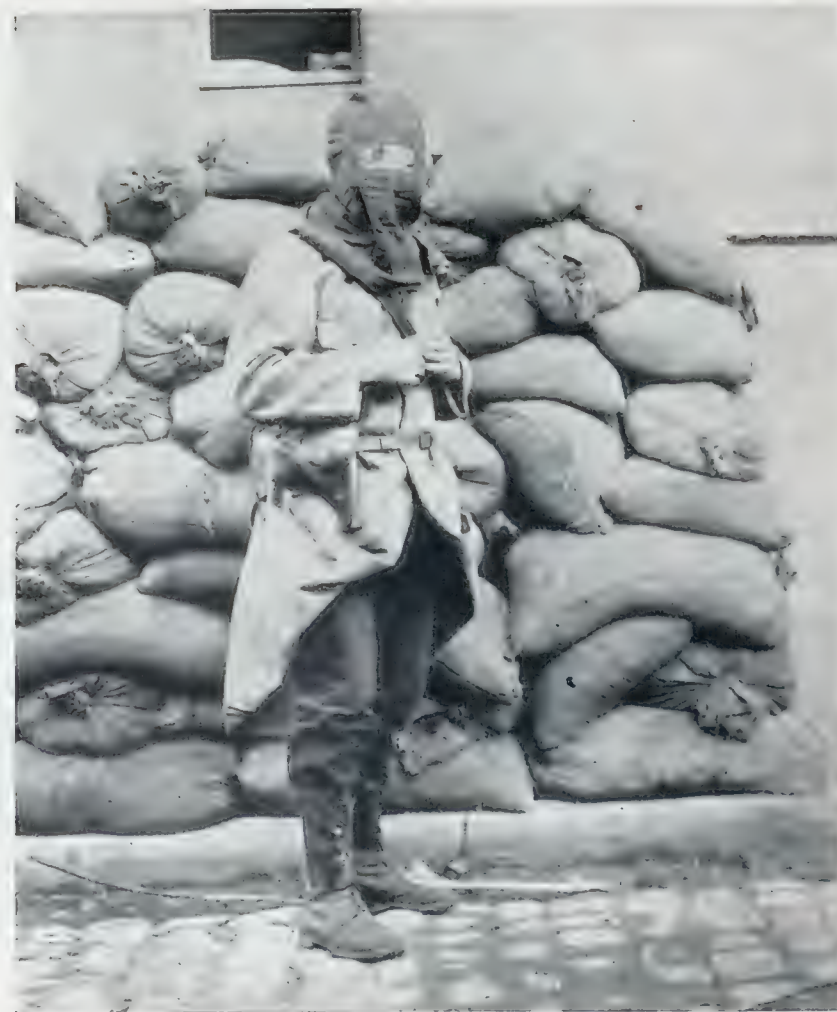
It is a pleasant novelty to find a pictured record of an incident which, slight as it is, has its significance, as evidence that even war does not quite kill common courtesy. Our photograph shows a body of captured German soldiers marching through a town in France, guarded by French soldiers with bayonets fixed. General Joffre stands, a sturdy, dignified figure, with a few officers near him, with his

usual calm, inscrutable expression, and watches his beaten foes, who salute the great soldier as they pass. The little incident seems to suggest that the enemy can still afford to recognise the little courtesies of life on occasion. The treatment of German prisoners of war by the British has been marked by extreme consideration from the first.—[Photo. by Topical.]



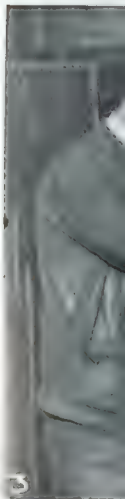
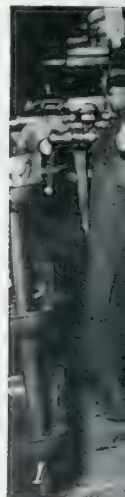
IN KHAKI, LIKE THE BRITISH ARMY: BELGIAN LANCERS ON PATROL.

Practically the whole of the Belgian Army holding the western section of the front in Flanders is uniformed in khaki, like the British. The cut of the trench-caps, tunics, and breeches is looser than our army-pattern, but the shade of colour is identical. To distinguish the Belgian troops, all ranks wear a special cap-badge of the national colours—black, yellow, and red.

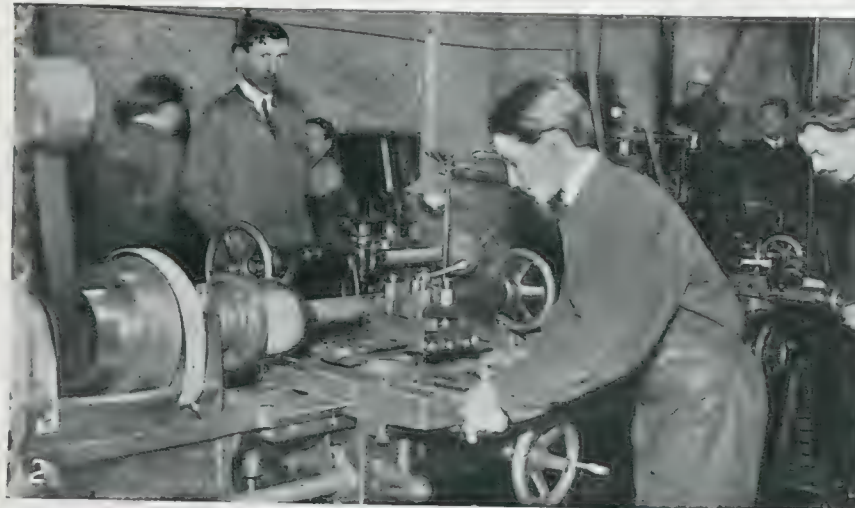


THE MODERN WARRIOR! A FRENCH MARINE EQUIPPED AGAINST "GASSING."

Every French fighting man serving in or near the trenches now goes on duty equipped with his anti-poison-gas mask and respirator of the helmet pattern adopted by the authorities as the most serviceable of the many patterns tested. They are provided for men of all branches likely to come within the danger-zone. A French marine private serving in West Flanders is the subject of our photograph.



Every day demands
heroism and
munitions! "
persistent, and



BOMB-MAKING AT A TRAINING-SCHOOL: LADS BEING TAUGHT TO TURN OUT WEAPONS FOR MEN IN THE TRENCHES.

Every day demonstrates that the Great War is essentially one of science and munitions, although individual heroism and masterly strategy are conspicuous. The cry of "Munitions, more munitions, and still more munitions!" has been justified, and the effort to meet the demand has been as widespread as it was persistent, and as successful as it was clamorous. Our photographs afford a glimpse of the work being

done by lads in a training-school in which they are taught the making of munitions—a task delicate, responsible, and valuable. Photograph No. 1 shows a batch of bomb-castings ready for turning. No. 2 shows the operation of turning bombs. No. 3, the work of measuring and cutting bombs; and No. 4 shows the finished bombs being tested before they are filled.—[Photos. by Sport and General.]

GASSING."

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IN NOVO GEORGIEVSK AFTER THE RUSSIAN EVACUATION OF THE FORTRESS : WHAT THE GERMANS FOUND AND HOW THEY ENTERED.

The German captors of Novo Georgievsk, on entering the fallen fortress, found little spoil of military value. The Russians destroyed the fortifications beforehand, the magazines being blown up and the guns disabled, while the storehouses were set on fire and burned down. Photograph No. 1 (which, with the others, has reached England through neutral channels) shows the remains of a Russian military motor-car garage with its wrecked cars as the Germans found the place. Nos. 2 and 4 show the enemy troops entering the fortress with bands playing in the customary German fashion. No. 3 shows disabled Russian howitzers in the arsenal, left with their breech mechanism damaged beyond repair or else carried off.—[Photos. by Newspaper Illustrations.]

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Georgievsk fell
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SACRIFICED TO SAVE THE ARMY: RUSSIAN PRISONERS AT NOVO GEORGIEVSK BEING MARCHED OFF AFTER THE FALL OF THE FORTRESS.

After serving an invaluable purpose in holding fast one of the German armies for upwards of three weeks and facilitating the retreat in safety of the main Russian Army from the Warsaw position, Novo Georgievsk fell on August 20. The fortress is situated at the confluence of the Narew and Vistula, some forty-five miles N.W. of Warsaw. The actual bombardment of Novo Georgievsk lasted from

August 8 to 20, during which period the enemy lost heavily in storming the outlying forts. At the end the greater part of the garrison evacuated the fortress unmolested, and eventually rejoined the main Russian Army. Some 20,000 men (the Germans say), a rear-guard force left behind to sacrifice themselves by holding out to the last, fell into the hands of the Germans.—[Photo. by Newspaper Illustrations.]



FIGHTERS FOR THE FREEDOM OF EUROPE: XXIII.—OFFICERS OF THE "QUEEN'S WESTMINSTERS" (16TH BATTALION THE LONDON REGIMENT).
 Reading from left to right, the names are as follows: In the Back Row: Lieut. E. G. Waley, Capt. F. H. M. Trollope, 2nd Lieut. F. G. Swainson, Lieut. G. E. Cockerill, 2nd Lieut. F. C. Hipwell, 2nd Lieut. H. G. L. Trimmingham, 2nd Lieut. C. S. Hipwell; In the Third Row, reading as before, are: 2nd Lieut. G. U. B. Roose, Lieut. C. C. Trollope, 2nd Lieut. C. P. Giannacopulo, Capt. L. S. Challis, 2nd Lieut. H. A. Francis, Lieut. A. J. M. Gordon, 2nd Lieut. H. W. L. Brakespear, Lieut. S. L. Townsend-Green, Lieut. M. W. Brodie, 2nd Lieut. W. W. Bruce; In the Second Row are: Capt. R. Peel, Lieut. and Quartermaster C. J. Trollope, Capt. C. de B. James, Capt. L. W. G. Henshaw, Capt. J. Q. Henriques, Capt. and Adj. V. C. Egerton, Lieut.-Col. C. A. Gordon Clark, Major F. W. T. Robinson, D.S.O., Capt. A. Moy, Capt. H. F. Bassett, Capt. P. L. Cockerill; In the Front Row, again reading from left to right, are: 2nd Lieut. E. L. Gibbins, 2nd Lieut. T. J. Bruce, 2nd Lieut. and Assist. Adj. T. H. Helme, 2nd Lieut. J. Bowman-Vaughan. The original battalion was one of our earliest formed Volunteer Corps, with historic traditions connecting it with the celebrated Westminster Volunteers.—[Photo. by Bassano]

FIG
 Reading from
 Sgt. Gavey, Sg
 G. W. Bennett
 Smith, Lce-Sgt
 E. A. Croxford
 Sgt. J. E. Ha



FIGHTERS FOR THE FREEDOM OF EUROPE : XXIII—N.C.O.'S OF THE "QUEEN'S WESTMINSTERS" (16TH BATTALION THE LONDON REGIMENT).

Reading from left to right, the names are : In the Back Row : Sgt. J. A. G. Falkner, Lce-Sgt. Griffiths, Sgt. Gavey, Sgt. F. P. Dawton, Sgt. E. H. Hammond, Sgt. E. J. Windows, Lce-Sgt. B. E. Nicholas, Sgt. G. W. Bennett, Sgt. F. W. Westmore, Coy. S.-M. T. Bushen ; In the Third Row are : Sgt. A. G. Angell-Smith, Lce-Sgt. S. V. Sherwood, Sgt. C. Monk, Sgt. G. B. Morris, Sgt. L. Owen, Sgt. R. R. Connor, Sgt. E. A. Croxford, Sgt. G. J. Taylor, Lce-Sgt. D. H. May, Lce-Sgt. C. M. Rigg, Lce-Sgt. A. E. Morgan, Sgt. J. E. Hall, Sgt. P. R. Hibbert, Sgt. E. H. Bishop, Sgt. E. V. Hollinsworth ; In the Second Row (from left to right, as before) are : Sgt. C. M. Hilton, Coy. Q.M.Sgt. N. L. Davis, Coy. Q.M.Sgt. C. B. Hooton, Coy. S.-M. Schoeberlein, Sergt.-Major H. W. Billingham, Capt. and Adjut. V. C. Egerton, Lieut.-Col. C. A. Gordon-Clark, Major F. W. Robinson, D.S.O., Coy. S.M. Owen, Sgt. G. H. Herne, Sgt. E. J. Ball, Sgt. J. Draper ; Seated on the ground in the Front Row are : Sgt. G. S. Mason, Bugle-Major W. A. Punchard, Sgt. E. J. Marshall, Qr.-Mr.-Sgt. J. J. McNamara, Sgt. I. Myatt, Lce-Sgt. J. S. Mellor, Sgt. R. B. Applebee.—[Photo. by Bassano.]

REGIMENT).

J. Q. Henriques,
nson, D.S.O., Capt.
from left to right,
djt. T. H. Helme,
d Volunteer Corps,
Photo. by Bassano]



FIGHTERS FOR THE FREEDOM OF EUROPE : XXIII.—THE "QUEEN'S WESTMINSTERS" (2/16TH BATTALION THE LONDON REGIMENT) AT THEIR TRAINING CAMP.

The "Queen's Westminsters" are one of the best-known of the London Territorial corps. Photograph No. 1 shows a party of the regimental stretcher-bearers drilling in emergency methods for carrying wounded men, on being picked up in action, on two or four-handed seats with the least inconvenience to the injured. In No. 2 a squad is seen under instruction in rapid fire, discharging the magazines as rapidly

as the charges can be fired to stop a rush at close quarters, a species of firing that had such deadly effect on the German masses that it on several occasions notoriously saved the situation in "tight corners" during the retreat from Mons. No. 3 shows a party stripping off their kits preparatory to physical-drill exercise. No. 4 is a field-day scene: firing through cover in defending a post.—[Photos. by S. and G.]